

FAZEKAS, I., GYULA; RENOMI, Bela.

Arsenic content in axillary and pubic hair in relation to sex and age. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.2:151-156 Ap '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igassagügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(HAIR chem.)  
(ARSENIC chem.)

FAZEKAS, I.Gyula

Effect of gluco- and mineralocorticoid substances on the fatty tissues. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:595-606 D '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intésete.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES pharmacol)  
(ADIPOSE TISSUE pharmacol)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

Effect of extracts from rabbit muscles, liver and normal and hypertrophic adrenals on the eosinophil count in intact and adrenalectomized rats. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1:19-29 Mr '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszógyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(MUSCLES extracts)  
(LIVER EXTRACTS pharmacol)  
(ADRENAL GLANDS physiol)  
(EOSINOPHILS)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; RENGEI, Bela

Effect of large doses of pyramidon on glutamic-oxalic transaminase activity in the liver and kidneys. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1: 82-85 Mr '61.

1. Szegeli Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intezete.  
(AMINOPYRINE pharmacol)  
(LIVER metab)  
(KIDNEYS metab)  
(TRANSAMINASES metab)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

Elimination of alcohol in normal (intact) and adrenalectomized animals. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.4:361-367 Ag '61.

(ALCOHOL ETHYL urine) (ADRENALECTOMY exper)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; RENGEL, Bela

Effect of adrenal function on the alcohol dehydrogenase activity of the liver. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.4:434-440 Ag '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(ADRENALECTOMY exper) (LIVER metab)  
(DEHYDROGENASES metab)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; RENQEI, Bela

Changes in the activity of basic phosphatases under the influence of massive doses of pyramidon. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.6:569-573 D '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(AMINOPYRINE pharmacol) (PHOSPHATASES metab)

FAZEKAS, A.Gy.; SEBOK, J.; FAZEKAS, I.Gy

Corticosteroid content of extracts from dialysed liver homogenates.  
Acta physiol hung. 20 no.1:1-6 '61.

1. Department of Forensic Medicine, Medical University, Szeged.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem) (LIVER EXTRACTS chem)



FAZEKAS, I. Gy.; RENGEL, B.; FAZEKAS, A. Gy.

Changes in protein fractions of the blood serum under the influence of large doses of pyramidon. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:161-164 Ap '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intezete.

(BLOOD PROTEINS pharmacol) (AMINOPYRINE pharmacol)

FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; SEBOK, Janos; FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

Content of corticosteroids in dialized liver homogenate extracts.  
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:185-190 Ap '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intezete.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem)  
(LIVER EXTRACTS chem)

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; Institute of Forensic medicine of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete), Szeged.

"Effect of Corticosteroid Fractions on the Activity of Liver Alcohol Dehydrogenase."

Budapest, Kisebület Orvostudomány, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 62, pp 497-506.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary abridged] The effect of hydrocortisone, cortisone, aldosterone and desoxycorticosterone on the activity of alcohol dehydrogenase in rat liver homogenates was studied. Adrenalectomy led to a 19 % drop of the enzyme activity. All of the steroids raised the activity of liver homogenates of intact rats as well as of adrenalectomized rats. The effect of aldosterone was 100-300 times greater than the effect of the other steroids. The desoxycorticosterone effect was practically negligible. The administration of corticosteroids may be beneficial in cases of alcohol poisoning. [Five Hungarian, two English, one Scandinavian ref.]

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HUNGARY

FARKAS, I., Gyula; Institute of Forensic Medicine (Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet) of the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem) of Szeged.

"The Effect of a Lethal Alcohol Dose in Intact and Adrenalectomized Rats Upon the Blood Alcohol Level, the Life Span, and the Activity of Liver Alcohol Dehydrogenase."

Budapest, Kisérletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 94-103.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] The lethal alcohol dose of white Wistar rats is 0.8 g per 100 g of body weight, that of adrenalectomized animals is 0.5 g/ 100 g. With a 0.8 g/ 100 g dose, maximal blood alcohol levels were reached in five hours in both kinds of animals, death occurring in case of intact rats in 4-31 hours, of adrenalectomized rats in 1-8 hours. With a 0.5 g/ 100 g dose, intact rats reached their blood maximum in 3 hours and returned to the original level in 11-12 hours and remained alive. The maximum of adrenalectomized animals was reached in five hours. With either kind of animal, those which were killed rapidly showed elevated liver alcohol dehydrogenase

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Eurapost, Kiserleter Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 1, Feb 63, pp 94-103.

activity while those which survived longer showed depressed enzyme activity. It is supposed that alcohol stimulates adrenal cortex activity which in turn results in an enhancement of the enzyme activity. Later drop of enzyme activity may result from a drop in adrenal cortex activity. In adrenalectomized animals, corticosteroids stored in tissues may be released by the action of alcohol, while the later occurring enzyme activity drop may reflect the depletion of these stores. It is proposed that the liver alcohol dehydrogenase level might be used as an index of adrenal cortex activity. All 33 references are Western, with Hungarian references duplicated in Western journals.

2/2

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; Medical University, Institute of Forensic Medicine  
(Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete), Szeged.

"Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Catabolism and Excretion of Alcohol.  
The Effect of Alcohol on the Glycogen Content and the Alcohol Dehydro-  
genase Activity of the Livers of Adrenalectomized Rats."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 176-184.

Abstract: [Author's German summary] Upon administration of 0.5 g/100 g of subcutaneously given alcohol, maximal blood alcohol concentration is reached 1-2 hours later in adrenalectomized animals than in normal rats. The maximal value persists for one hour and drops then slowly. In normal rats, the initial value is reached in 12 hours, in adrenalectomized animals the level is still above the initial level at the time of death, 20-25 hours later. Alcohol catabolism and excretion are delayed. During the first four hours after the alcohol administration, the liver glycogen content and the liver alcohol dehydrogenase activity rise, followed by a gradual drop. This rise is explained by the release of tissue corticosteroids, the drop by the subsequent exhaustion of corticosteroid stores. Of 48 references, 3 are Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; Medical University, Institute of Forensic Medicine  
(Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete), Szeged.

"Effect of Lethal Alcohol Doses Upon the Alcohol Excretion by the Kidneys and the Stomach, and Upon the Function of the Adrenal Glands of Rats."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 200-207.

Abstract: [Author's German summary] Male rats, fasting for 24 hours, were given 0.8 g/100 g ethyl alcohol subcutaneously. Maximal alcohol concentration is reached in the blood and the stomach in 5 hours, in the urine in 4 hours. All three values drop slowly thereafter. The stomach and urine alcohol content was always below that of the blood. The liver glycogen content and alcohol dehydrogenase activity both reached their maximal value 4 hours after the injection. This parallel rise may be explained by the enhanced adrenal activity effected by the alcohol. The later ensuing drop in the liver glycogen and the activity of the enzyme is then a result of a reduced activity of the adrenal cortex. Of 25 references, one is Hungarian, the rest is Western.

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, ROMHANYI, Istvan, RENGEI, Bela; Medical University of Szeged, Forensic Medical Institute (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"The Copper Content of Fetal Organs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 230-238.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The authors determined the copper content of various organs of fetuses at different stages of pregnancy and present their findings calculated for the dry and wet weight of the organs. The values show no proportionality whatsoever to the length of pregnancy. In addition to the known high copper content of the fetal liver, it was shown that every fetal organ contains copper. The variable and random values of copper concentration are influenced by several external and internal factors, in the authors' opinion. The knowledge of normal levels of copper in the fetal organs and tissues is of importance in forensic medicine as well. 19 Western, 3 Eastern European references.

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, RENGEI, Bela, ROMHANYI, Istvan; Medical University of Szeged, Forensic Medical Institute (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Copper Content of the Organs of New-Born Domestic Rabbits."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 3, June 1963, pp 239-243.

Abstract:[Authors' Hungarian summary] The copper content of 6-6 new-born rabbits from two sisters and a common father was determined immediately after birth. The copper content of the organs was much more uniform than in humans. This is explained by the similar copper intake of the mothers due to uniform feeding of long duration. The small differences found in identical organs are probably due to the individual variations of the fetal organs, mainly to the varying copper binding and catabolic effect of the cuproproteins and cuproenzymes. All Western references.

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; Medical University of Szeged, Forensic Medical Institute  
(Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"The Effect of Non-Lethal Amounts of Alcohol on the Carbohydrate Metabolism  
and Alcohol Dehydrogenase Activity of Intact and Adrenalectomized Rats."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 4, Aug 1963, pages 381-390.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The initial increase in the blood sugar level, liver and muscle glycogen, and alcohol dehydrogenase activity of the liver as well as the subsequent decrease of the blood sugar level, liver and muscle glycogen and alcohol dehydrogenase activity has been determined by the author on intact and adrenalectomized male Vistar rats which received 0.2 g/100 g or 0.3 g/100 g doses of subcutaneous injections of ethyl alcohol after 24 hours of fasting. The changes occurring in the intact rats are explained by the initial stimulating effect of alcohol on the adrenocortical function and by the subsequent decrease of this function. In the adrenalectomized rats, the initial increases are thought to be the effect of corticoids stored in organs and tissues and mobilized by the alcohol, thus reaching the blood stream. The subsequent hypoglycemia, decrease of the glycogen content of the liver and muscles, and of the alcohol dehydrogenase activity of the liver are explained by the depletion of the corticosteroid store in the organs and tissues. 2 Eastern European, 63 Western references.

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FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.; KOSA, Ferenc, dr.

3 cases of homicide (murder) with nicotine solution. Grv. ketil.  
105 no.36:1694-1697 6 S '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet  
(Igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr.).

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.; RENGEY, Bela, dr.

Lethal "wofatox" poisoning. Orv. hetil. 105 no.49:2335-  
2336 6 D '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet  
(igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr.).

L 9753-66

ACC NR: AP6001947

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/001/0013/0022

AUTHOR: Fazekas, I. Gyula—Fazekash, I.D. 21  
23

ORG: Forensic Medical Institute, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete)

TITLE: Effect of prolonged administration of a garlic extract on the adrenals and the thymus

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 1, 1965, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: gland, experiment animal, biochemistry, cell physiology, cytology, endocrinology

ABSTRACT: A 20 per cent aqueous garlic extract, corresponding to a daily dose of 1.4 g/kg garlic, has been administered in gradually increasing doses for 4-16 weeks to female rabbits. In addition to an increase in the weight and volume of the adrenals a decrease in the weight and volume of the thymus has also been observed. The enlargement of the adrenals was due to a widening of all three zones of the cortical matter, mostly of the zona fasciculata, caused by an increase in the lipid content of the cortical cells and in cell division (hypertrophic hyperplasia). The weight decrease of the thymus is indicative of an adreno-cortical hyperfunction. The development of necrotic foci with a high lipid content, observed in the 3-4th month of the experiment in the zona reticularis,

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ACC NR: AP6001947

can be attributed to an overly energetic treatment. Leucocytes and cortical cells with a high lipid content were found, at times, in the capillaries of the adrenal cortex and in the veins of the adrenal medulla; these cells presumably transport the corticosteroids to other organs via the blood stream. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 13Nov63 / OTH REF: 016

cc

Cord 2/2

L 9762-66

ACC NR: AP6001956

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/001/0065/0073

AUTHOR: Fazekas, I. Gyula--Fazekash, I. D.; Fazekas, Attila T.--Fazekash, A. T. 22  
23

ORG: Forensic Medical Institute, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete)

TITLE: Changes in the corticosteroid fractions of the adrenals as a result of alcohol intoxication

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 1, 1965, 65-73

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, gland, endocrinology, experiment animal, biochemistry, alcohol, toxicology

ABSTRACT: It was demonstrated by paper chromatography that the adrenal tissue extract of intact male rats contains the following 6 corticosteroid fractions: tetrahydro-hydrocortisone, tetrahydro-corticosterone, tetrahydro-17-OH-11-desoxycorticosterone, dihydro-cortisone, corticosterone and 11-desoxycorticosterone. Following subcutaneous administration of 0.8g/100g alcohol, the presence of tetrahydrocortisone, hydrocortisone and aldosterone were also demonstrable in addition to the previously mentioned fractions. One hour after the administration of alcohol, the amount of total corticosteroids diminished; this is explained by the increased amount which entered the circulation under these circumstances. In the 2-3rd hour, an increase in the amount of total corticoids was evident

Card 1/2

L 9762-66

ACC NR: AP6001956

with a peak reached after 3 hours. In the 4-6th hour, the amount of total corticoids diminished and reached nearly normal values after 8-10 hours. The investigations prove that an initial increase in the adrenal function occurs as a result of the alcohol effect on one hand and, on the other hand, they support by a direct method the stress theory of Selye which is based on morphological and metabolic investigations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 20Mar64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 014

OC  
Card 2/2



FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.

Fatal copper sulfate poisoning following ingestion of sprayed grapes. Orv. hetil. 106 no.45:2139-2142 7 N '65.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet  
(igazgató: Fazekas, I. Gyula, dr.).

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (director: FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, Dr, professor) (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"The Corticosteroid Fractions of the Human Brain."

Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol XIX, No 4, Apr 66, pages 97-116.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Samples from 5 cerebral regions each, of 10 patients who died of cardiac arrest, pneumonia or accidents, were extracted 2-9 hours after death and they were paper chromatographed using a Bush 5 system. The following corticosteroids were run as standards: a) tetrahydrocortisol, b) tetrahydrocortisone, c) cortisol, (hydrocortisone), d) cortisone, e) corticosterone, f) 11-dehydrocorticosterone. The cerebral areas studied were: 1) pons and medulla oblongata, 2) cerebellum, 3) basal ganglia at the base of the brain, 4) cerebral cortex, 5) white matter of the cerebrum. I) A total of 11 steroid-like compounds were found 6 of which corresponded to the standards while 5 were not identified. II) These steroids were present in different amounts and quality in the individual areas tested, depending on the cause of death. III) Hydrocortisone and corticosterone were present in the largest amount. The other fractions differed in their number and amounts at different areas. IV) The largest amount and greatest number of fractions were found in patients who died of pneumonia, followed in decreasing order by those who died of cardiac arrest,  
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Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol XIX, No 4, Apr 66, pages 97-116.

of cardiac arrest in a state of alcohol intoxication and of accidents in a state of alcohol intoxication. V) In agreement with results of earlier animal experiments, it was found that the number and amount of corticosteroid fractions was considerably less in all regions of the brain in those who were under the influence of alcohol at the time of death. VI) There was no regularity in the location of total steroids in those who died of pneumonia. VII) Among those who died of cardiac arrest or hemorrhage, the amount of steroid found, in decreasing order, is the same as in the sequence of sites listed above. VIII) Additional experiments are needed to elucidate the possible influence of age, sex and the time which elapsed between death and the study on the amount and number of corticosteroid fractions found in various sites of the brain. 11 Hungarian, 26 Western references.

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of Alcohol on the Corticosteroid Fraction of Rat Organ Tissues."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 4, Aug 66, pages 359-368.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] One hour after sc. administration of 0.8 g/100 g alcohol to rats, the total corticosteroid content of the adrenals, heart, kidney, brain and skeletal muscles was decreased while it was increased in the spleen and lungs. After 2-3 hours, the total steroid content of the adrenals and several other organs increased; this was followed by a decrease again after 4-6 hours. It is noteworthy that after 6 hours the total corticoid content of the urine was 77.7 per cent lower; in the brain it was 82 per cent lower than the normal value. Later, there was a gradual increase in the total steroid content of the organs which, however, did not reach the normal value even after 8-10 hours. Exceptions to this were the kidneys, lungs and skeletal muscles. The total corticosteroid content of which after 10 hours was 48-49-35 per cent higher, respectively, than the normal value. Four fractions can always be found in the organs of rats treated with alcohol; six fractions can be found only at times in the individual organs. As a result of the alcohol effect, corticosteroid fractions also appear which cannot be demonstrated in the controls. Of 79 references, about half 1/1 are Hungarian, the other half are Western. [Manuscript received 12 Jul 65.]

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Corticosteroid Fractions of Various Organs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 5, Oct 66, pages 460-470.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] By means of a paper chromatographic method, 10 corticosteroid fractions were demonstrated in the organs of intact male rats while only 8 fractions were found in the organs of adrenalectomized male rats. Within 1-4 days after the adrenalectomy, corticosterone was found in all of the organs in a greatly reduced amount. At different time intervals after adrenalectomy, the following compounds were found in greatly reduced amounts in the individual organs: tetrahydrocortisol, tetrahydrocortisone, a compound with an  $R_f$  value of 0.35, cortisol, cortisone, 11-dehydrocorticosterone and traces of tetrahydro-17-OH-11-deoxycorticosterone. Five days after the adrenalectomy, no corticosteroid fraction could be found in the organs. 5 Hungarian, 5 Western references. [Manuscript received 29 Sep 65.]

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, and FAZEKAS, Attila T., of the Institute of Forensic Medicine  
(~~igazságügyi Intézet~~) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem),  
Szeged.

"Paper-Chromatographic Detection of the Corticosteroid Fractions of Rabbit  
Organs and Tissues"

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 590-595.

Abstract: In the extract of the organs and tissues of intact rabbits paper-  
chromatography revealed the presence of 9 different corticosteroids. The  
following 6 fractions were definitely identified by means of standard pre-  
parations: tetrahydrocortisol, cortisol, cortisone, corticosterone, tetra-  
hydrocortisone and 11-dehydrocorticosterone. Because of lack of suitable  
standard the compounds with Rf values of 0.03, 0.53 and 0.60 could not be  
identified with certainty. Cortisol, corticosterone and 11-dehydrocorticoste-  
rone were detectable in all organs, while the other fractions were found  
only in individual organs and in varying amounts. In the adgrenals all 9  
fractions were present. The total steroid content of the organs and tissues of  
rabbits, guinea pigs and rats exhibit a ratio of 1:2:3. 17 References,  
predominantly Hungarian. Manuscript received 9 Dec 65.

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HUNGARY

~~FAZEKAS, I., Gyula.~~ FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of Alcohol on the Corticosteroid Fractions of the Organs and Tissues of Adrenalectomized Rats."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 7-16.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary modified] It was established by means of paper chromatographic studies that 10 corticosteroid fractions are present in the organs of intact rats, 8 in the organs of adrenalectomized rats and only 6 in the organs of rats which had been treated with alcohol 1-5 days after an adrenalectomy. Corticosterone could be demonstrated in every organ of the rats in all three experimental groups although in a decreased and variable amount in the second and third groups. On the fifth day after adrenalectomy, however, no more corticosterone could be found in the organs. The other fractions could be demonstrated in individual organs only and not every day after the adrenalectomy. A small degree of decrease in corticosteroid content was demonstrated in the organs of alcohol-treated and adrenalectomized animals on the first and fourth day after the operation; on the second and third day, this decrease was greater than in rats which were subjected to adrenalectomy alone. 8 Hungarian, 8 Western references. [Manuscript received 15 Jan 66.]

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of a Single Dose of Formalin on the Corticosteroid Fractions of the Adrenal Tissue in the Rat."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 28-33.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] One to ten hours after subcutaneous administration of a single, 0.2 ml/100 g dose of a 4 per cent formaldehyde solution, 9 corticosteroid fractions were found in the adrenal tissue of rats as opposed to the 6 corticosteroid fractions found in the intact control animals by paper chromatography. In response to the formalin effect, 4 new fractions appeared in the adrenal tissue; the compound with an  $R_f$  value of 0.72, found in the normal adrenal, was, however, absent. Although in a decreased amount, corticosterone could be found at any time during the 1-10 hours in the adrenal of the formalin-treated animals; the other fractions were present in a decreased amount also but not at any time. At 1-2 hr intervals after formalin treatment, the total steroid content of the adrenals was 40.9, 98.5, 35.9, 47.7, 49.0, 70.9, 97.8 and 82.3 per cent lower than the normal value. 7 Hungarian, 14 Western references. [Manuscript received 9 Feb 66.]

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FAZEKAS, J. 1948

(Inst. of Forensic Med. U. of Szeged.)

"Fattening by Increased Function of the Adrenal Cortex."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1948, 89/37(582-586)

Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 3, p. 97

KALTENECKER, Margit, dr.; FAZEKAS, Jozsef

Investigation of the mechanical output of twisting machines. Magy  
textil 14 no.11:507-510 N '62.

1. Lorinci Fono.

FAZEKAS, Jozsef; VIDA, Laszlo

Wave length determination of periodic irregularities in spinning mill products by the signal correlation diagram method. Magy textil 15 no.7:294-298 J1 '63.

1. Lorinci Fonoipar.

REMLNYI, Laszlo (Pecs); BALOGH, Jozsef (Dunaujvaros); BACSILAKSI, Mihaly  
(Pecs); BOHACSEK, Rudolf (Beremond); SCHMIDT, Antal (Beremond);  
FAZEKAS, Jozsef (Ozd)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 17 no.3:31 10 F '65.

FAMEKAS, K.

"Hydrological Studies on Control of Fluctuations in the Level of Lake Balaton,"  
p. 251, (VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK, No. 2, 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,  
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

PALEXAS, K.

Research Institute of Navigation, Hydraulic Construction, and Soil Mechanics  
in the German Democratic Republic. p. 619.

VIZUGYI KOZLETENYES. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 4, 1954  
(published 1955).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.

✓ 3637. Fazekas, K., Some new hydrometric instruments (in Hungarian), Res. Inst. for Water Resources (Budapest), 1954, report 184-194, 1955.

Several new devices for water measurement were developed in 1954. A standard recording gage was designed for automatic details. A precise gage, accurate and sensitive up to 0.001 mm, was designed with a plastic disk instead of hook or needle. A flowing syphon was developed for an uniform water discharge, necessary for the self-dilution method.

PAZEKAS, Y.

Measuring device for sewage water discharge. p. 93.

BESZAROLO. Vudapest, Hungary. 1957 (published 1959).

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEAL) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.



EJLLA, Bela, levelezo tag; KADAR, Laszlo, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora; KAROLYI, Zoltan, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; FAZEKAS, Karoly; KEZ, Andor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora. LANG, Sandor, dr., a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora; KRETZCI, Miklos, dr., a fold-es asvanytani tudomanyok doktora; SOMOGYI, Sandor; PECSI, Marton, dr. a foldrajzi tudomanyok doktora

Sediment movement and character of the river reach; a discussion of Dr.Laszlo Kadar's theory; Also, remarks by L.Kadar and others.  
Foldrajzi ert 9 no.3:309-379 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (for Bulla)  
(Rivers) (Sedimentation and deposition)

FAZEKAS, Karoly

"The Spharo-Guss (R) casting and its applicability in constructing pipelines" by G.Haensel. Reviewed by Karoly Fazekas. Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.1:27 F '60.

FAZEKAS, László dr.; BOGNAR, Szilárd dr.

On the occurrence of Coli dyspepsias. *Hepesegsegugy* 35 no.4:108-110  
Apr.54.

1. Közlemény a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Mikrobiológiai  
Intézetéből (igazgató: Alföldy Zoltán dr. egyetemi tanár)  
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*, infections  
epidemiol. & antigen structure of dyspepsia strains in  
Hungary)  
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE, bacteriology  
*E. coli*, epidemio. & antigen structure of dyspepsia strains  
in Hungary)

FAZEKAS, L. azlo

110

Serological and biochemical properties of typical and atypical strains of Hemophilus influenzae. Lajos Kun and Laszlo Fazekas. Magyar Orvosi Arch. 34, 245-51 (1931). Strains of H. influenzae differ not only in respect to their morphology and virulence but also in their serological and biochemical properties (fermentation of carbohydrates, production of indole).

Henry Tauber

ASAC-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/8 Pediatrics Aug 58

2118. INVESTIGATIONS ON COLI DYSPEPSIAE CARRIER STATE OF HEALTHY ADULTS - Egészséges felnőttek Coli dyspepsiae őrítésér vonatkozó vizsgálata - Fazekas L. and Bognár S. Budapesti Orvostud. Egyet. Mikrobiol. Intézet., Budapest - GYERMEKGYÓGYÁSZAT 1957, 8/5-6 (190-192) Tables 1

Investigating infantile gastro-enteritis cases, caused by specific coli types (Esch. coli dyspepsiae) it appeared worthwhile investigating whether similarly to other enteric infections, a carrier state can be found among healthy adults. On examination of the faeces of 3050 healthy adults (aged 25-50, 1891 females and 1159 males) in 9 cases (3%) a carrier state was found (7 females and 2 males). Out of the 9 strains cultured 3 belonged to type O 111, 2 to type O 55 and 4 to type O 26. The results of this investigation support the supposition that adult carriers, working in food industry, can contaminate the foods and food products with the specific coli types (Esch. coli dyspepsiae), causing infantile gastro-enteritis.

(L, 4, 7, 17)

FAZEKAS, Laszlo

The wehrlite of Szarvasko. Muss elet 15 no.15:6 J1 '60. (EKAI 9:12)  
(Hungary--Wehrlite)

FAZEKAS, Laszlo

Life along the rails. Magy vasut 7 no.17:4 2 S '63.

FAZEKAS, Miklosna

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1. Tanosics Bogyar.



FAZEKAS, Sandor, dr.

Synthesis of metallic powders from aqueous solutions by the electrolysis of their salts. Musz elet 18 no.24:15 21 N '63.

FAZEKAS SANDORNE VERES, Agnes, dr.

Synthesis of metal powders by the electrolysis of their salts in aqueous solutions. Koh lap 96 no.8:371-376 Ag '63.

1. Muszentermelo Vallalat.

FAZEKAS, Sandor

Nitridization of high-speed steel tools. Gepgyartastechn  
2 no.2:65-72 F '62.

1. Konnyugepgyar, Miskolc.

FAZEKAS, Sandor; LEOVEY, Andras

Effect of phenmetrazine (Gracidin) on the thyroid gland. Kiserl.  
orvostud. 13 no.6:641-645 D '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem II sz. Belklinikája.

(THYROID GLAND pharmacol) (PHENMETRAZINE pharmacol)

HUNGARY

GAL, Gyorgy, Dr, NEMETH, Andras, Dr, FAZEKAS, Sandor, Dr; Medical University of Szeged, I. Surgical Clinic (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebeszeti Klinika).

"Some Aspects of Kidney Complications Following Septic (Criminal) Abortus."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 23, 9 June 63, pages 1066-1069.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Clinical data and conclusions are presented on 24 cases of kidney failure following septic abortions. Eight deaths are reported. The applied combined treatment for the acute uremia was effective and decrease of the mortality rate is expected from a more effective treatment of the inflammatory complications that followed. 11 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

NEMETH, Andras, dr.; PETRI, Gabor, dr.; GAL, Gyorgy, dr.; FAZEKAS,  
Sandor, dr.; ALTORJAY, Istvan, dr.; SCULTETI, Sandor, dr.;  
BALOGH, Eleonora, dr.; KARPATI, Ferenc, dr.

Kidney homotransplantation in 2 brothers. Orv. hetil. 104  
no.43:2017-2023 27 0 '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika.  
(KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION) (PYELONEPHRITIS)  
(PATHOLOGY)

BOROS, Mihaly, dr.; GAL, Gyongy, dr.; KAISER, Gabriella, dr.; FAZEKAS,  
Sandor, dr.; NEMETH, Andras, dr.

Some blood coagulation problems in the treatment with  
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29 Mr'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Sebészeti Klinika.

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Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Földrajzi ert 12 no.1:90,143-144  
'63.



PAILOV, T.I.

Luminescent microscopy of bitumen. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10  
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1. Tashkentskiy institut sheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

FAZILOV, T.I.

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the process of petroleum bitumen oxidation. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i  
masel 10 no.7:63 JI '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

VINOGRADOV, L.; FAZIN, Z.

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marksizma-leninizma pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy  
partii Sovetskogo Soyusa.  
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924--Museums, relics, etc.)

FAZLAGIC, M.

Experiences from the first winter of young plants in the Motaijca Agricultural Farm  
plantation in Srpska. p. 393.  
(GLASNIK, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957  
Uncl.

FAZLAGIC, M.

Possibilities of an intensive cultivation of the Italian plum in our country. p. 363

Periodical: POLJOPRIVREDNI PREGLED.

Vol. 7, no. 9/10, Sept./ Oct. 1958.

AGRICULTURE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4  
April 1959, Uncl.

FAZLAGIC, M.

For strong and resistant crowns of the Pozega plum trees. p. 24

POLJOPRIVREDNI PREGLED. (Društvo poljoprivrednih inženjera i tehnicara  
Bosne i Hercegovine) Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Vol. 8, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb.  
1959

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Camouflage of forestation. p. 248. VOJNO-TEHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd.  
Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
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G.V. FAZLULLIN

PA 11/4/753

USSR/Geography  
Biography

Nov/Dec 47

"In Honor of Vladimir Nikolayevich Sementovskiy,"  
A. V. Stupishin, G. V. Fazlullin, 1 p

"Iz v-s Geograf Obshch" Vol LXXIX, No 6

Congratulates Sementovskiy on 65th birthday.  
Mentions his achievements in geography. He is  
President of Kazan' Div of Geog Soc.

23/4953



ZIMINOV, N.V.; SMIRNOV, Yu.T.; FAZLULLIN, M.I.

Results of the study of the dustiness of mine air in prospecting  
drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.5:140-145  
My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya  
(SAIGIMS).

*Fazlullina, R. S.*  
MAYANSKAYA, K. A.; KOROLEV, V. I.; FAZLULLINA, R. S.

Sedatives in peptic ulcer. Klin. med., Moskva 29 no.7:18-21  
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FAZLYYEV, R.T.

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(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut.

FAZLYEV, R.T.

Investigating the movement of the oil-water surface in pattern  
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(MIL. 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

FAZLYYEV, R.T.

Equation of the displacement of water-oil interface considering their different viscosities in pattern flooding. Nauch. tekhn. sbor. pt. 18:9. (MIRA 18:9)  
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1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

SAAD, Ferenc, dr.; FAZOLD, Adam; BIRO, Zsigmond, dr.; GYULAI, Imre, dr.

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no.5:n.p. My '62.

1. Kozlemeney a Borsod-Abauf-Zemplen megyei Kozegeszssegugyi Jarvanyugyi  
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(DYSENTERY BACILLARY epidemiol) (WATER SUPPLY microbiol)

FAZILKHODZHAYEV, K.; ITSKOVSKIY, M.B., red.izd-va; BARTSEVA, V.P.,  
tekh.n.red.

[Trade unions of Uzbekistan in the struggle to fulfill the  
second five-year plan, 1933-1937] Profsoiuzy Uzbekistana  
v bor'be za vypolnenie plana vtoroi piatiletki, 1933-1937 gg.  
Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 127 p.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(Uzbekistan--Trade unions)  
(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)

FAZYLKHODZHAYEV, Kadyr Fazylovich, kan. ist. nauk; ZHELEZOVSKAYA,  
Valentina Georgiyevna, kand. ist. nauk; MAKAROV, I.I., red.;  
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[Soviet Uzbekistan in the family of the friendly peoples of  
the U.S.S.R.] Sovetskiy Uzbekistan v družnoi sem'e narodov  
SSSE. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 46 p. (Novoe v zhizni,  
nauke, tekhnike. I Seriya: Istoriia, no.17) (MIRA 15:9)  
(Uzbekistan—Economic conditions)



ABDURASULOV, D.M.; AMILOVA, A.A.; FAZYLOV, A.A.; YUKHANANOV, I.KH.

Use of ultrasonics in the diagnosis of diseases of the maxillary  
sinuses. Nov. med. tekhn. no.2:30-33 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

FAZYLOV, A.A.

Use of the UZD-4 apparatus in breast tumors. Nov. med. tekhn.  
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FAZYLOV, G.M.

Use of ceresin in the manufacture of the tire tubes. Kauch. i res. 20  
no. 3:40-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Omskiy shinnyy zavod.  
(Ceresin) (Tires, Rubber)

HAZYLOV, I. F.

USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses (Phages).

E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 66925

Author : Ogan'yan, A.G., Rakhimova, I.V., ~~Eazylov, I.F.~~

Inst : -

Title : The Significance of the Lytic Method for Diagnosing  
Bacterial Dysentery in Small Children.

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 12, 33-38.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

FAZYLOV, I.F., kand.med.nauk

Use of folic acid in dysentery in young children. Med.zhur.  
Uzb. no.5:25-27 № '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki lechebnogo i sanitarnogo fakul'tetov  
(zav. - prof. K.G. Titov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(FOLIC ACID) (DYSENTERY)

FAZYLOV, I.F.; KHADZHIYEV, K.Kh.; GUL'MIRZAYEVA, I.K.

Study of blood protein in children with chronic dysentery. Izv. AN  
Uz.SSR. Ser.med. no.4:53-58 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Tashkenstkij gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra detskikh  
bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta i kafedra biokhimii.  
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (DYSENTERY)

FAZYLOV, I.F.

Amount of phosphatase and enterokinase in feces of infants in  
dysentery. Med.zhur. Uzb. no.2:27-28 F '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. -- prof. K.G.Titov) Tashkentskogo  
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PHOSPHATASE) (ENTEROKINASE) (DYSENTERY)  
(INFANTS...DISEASES)

FAZYLOV, I.F.

Hypovitaminosis C in children suffering from dysentery. Nauch.  
trudy i prak.vrach.Uzb. no.3:168-171 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta Tashkent-  
skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof.  
K.G. Titov).

(ASCORBIC ACID) (DYSENTERY)



FAZYLOV, Kh. F.

"Procedure for Calculating Self-Establishing Postbreakdown Conditions in Electric Power Systems," "Transactions of the Power Engineering Institute" (Trudy instituta energetiki), No 3, Power Engineering Institute, AS Uzbek SSR, 1949, 143 pp.

FAZYLOV, KH. F.

32502. Raschet dinamicheskoy ustoychivosti slozhnykh (Elektricheskikh) sistem bez ikh predvaritel'nogo uproshcheniya. Doklady Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1949, No. 9, s. 6-12.--Rezyume na uzbek. yaz.--Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

FAZYLOV, Kh. F.

USSR/Electricity - Personalities

Jan 52

"Professor N. N. Shchedrin (His 60th Birthday and 30 Years of Scientific and Pedagogical Activity)." A. A. Gorev, V. A. Telvinskiy, M. A. Shatelen, R. A. Alimov, N. I. Toperverkh, Kh. F. Fazylov, G. R. Rakhimov, M. Ye. Syrkin, B. I. Shabadaev

"Elektrichestvo" No 1, p 92

Shchedrin has published more than 30 scientific works, most of them devoted to the subject of short-circuit currents. Recently, he has turned on to power transmission and has directed studies on long-distance power transmission by dc and ac at the Power Eng Inst, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Shchedrin is a member of the Permanent Commission on Short-Circuit Currents, Min of Elec Power Stations, the Commission on Long-Distance Power Transmission, Dept of Tech Sci, Acad Sci USSR, and of the Sci Council of the Sci Res Inst of D.

201716

FAZYLOV, Kh.F.

[Theory and method of calculations for electrical systems;  
stationary type] Teoriia i metody rascheta elektricheskikh sistem;  
statsionarnye resheniya. Tashkent, Akad.nauk Us.SSR, 1953. 176 p.  
(MLRA 7:11D)

FAZYLOV, Kh.

KHAYIDOV, A.Kh.; FAZYLOV, Kh. I., otvetstvennyy red.; IVANENKO, T.A., red.  
izd-va; SHARIKOVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Electric power of Uzbekistan and ways of developing it] Energetika  
Uzbekistana i puti ee razvitiia. Tashkent, Izd-vo <sup>akad.</sup> nauk Uzbekskoi  
SSR, 1957. 20 p. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Uzbekistan--Hydroelectric power stations)

FAZYLOV, Kh.F., akademik; SHAKIROV, K.Sh.

Selecting the characteristics of layer-type cotton dryers.  
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhnauk no.4:47-57 '57. (MIRA 1.1:7)

1. AN UzSSR (for Fazylov)  
(Cotton--Drying)

*Fazylov, Kh.F.*

25-8-3/42

AUTHOR: Fazylov, Kh.F., Academician-Secretary of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences

TITLE: In the White Gold Republic (V respublike belogo solota)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 8, p 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author deals with the importance of sciences, especially with regard to cotton, in the development of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR, where about 2/3 of all Soviet cotton is grown. In 1957, the Uzbek SSR harvested not less than 3 million tons of cotton and during the 7th Five-Year Plan the annual processing of raw cotton should amount to not less than 4 million tons. This would surpass by 6 times even the biggest harvest of the years before the Revolution. Further successful developments in this field largely depend on progress made in science. To give a few examples: In the laboratories of the Chemical Institute, headed by Academician M.N. Nabiyeu, in co-operation with workers of the Chirchik Chemical Combine (Chirchikskiy khimicheskiy kombinat), a new method of producing scaled and granular saltpeter was elaborated. Furthermore, a method of producing complicated fertilizers was discovered; its application

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25-8-3/42

In the White Gold Republic

is saving tens of millions of rubles annually. The head of the Chemical Institute of Vegetative Substances (Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv), Academician A.S. Sadykov, and his colleagues disclosed the possibility of obtaining citric and malic acid from the leaves of the cotton plant and the residue left after the cotton is processed. The introduction of this method is of great importance. From 300 tons of citric acid produced from the leaves of the cotton plants, an annual saving of about 12,000,000 rubles could be realized. In the Institute of Genetics and Physiology of Plants of the Academy of Sciences new varieties of cotton plants (AH-202, "AH-203" and "AH-2") have been developed. In the field of technical science, tests with the first experimental specimen of a pneumatic cotton harvesting machine were performed under the supervision of the Uzbek Academician, Kh.A. Rakhmatullin. These machines showed many advantages in comparison with the spindle harvesting machine. The organization of the Institute of Nuclear Physics (Institut yadernoy fiziki) of the Academy of Sciences has proved to be of great help to the cotton industry. The use of isotopes, for instance, led to a new method of top fertilization of the cotton plant with phosphorus.

Card 2/3



25-8-3/42

· ASSOCIATION: Uzbek Academy of Sciences (Akademiya Nauk Uzbekskoy SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SOV/112-58-2-2123

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fazylov, Kh. F., Ganifkhodzhayev, N. G., and Salikhov, S. S.

TITLE: On the Experimental Investigation of the Effect of Generators on Higher Harmonics in Long-Distance High-Voltage Transmission Lines  
(Ob eksperimental'nom issledovanii vliyaniya generatorov na vysshiye garmonicheskiye na dal'nikh liniyakh peredachi vysshego napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta energ. AN UzSSR, 1957, Nr 10, pp 103-107

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of experimental investigations of identical conditions on the Kuybyshev-Moscow electric transmission line, studied on static and dynamic models. A qualitative conclusion is drawn that synchronous generators having longitudinal and transverse damper cages usually have a lesser harmonic content (particularly the fifth) in their current and voltage. It recommends conducting an investigation of overvoltages on dynamic models.

S.S.Sh.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; ZAVALISHIN, D.A., prof.; GLEBOV, I.A., dots.;  
 MEL'NIKOV, N.A., dots.; KAZOVSKIY, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
 FAZYLOV, Kh.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GORODSKIY, D.A., doktor  
 tekhn.nauk, prof.; KHOLMSKIY, V.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;  
 CHIZHENKO, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMIKONYANTS, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
 TSUKERNIK, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Regulating the reactive power with the aid of controlled valves.  
 Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.12:65-71 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for Kostenko, Zavalishin, Glebov).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy energeticheskiy institut (for Mel'nikov).
3. Zavod "Elektrosila" (for Kazovskiy).
4. Institut energetiki AN UzSSR (for Fazylov).
5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Gorodskiy).
6. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Kholmskiy, Chishenko).
7. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya elektrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Mamikonyants).
8. AN SSSR (for TSukernik).

(Electric generators)

SADOVSKIY, A.I.; FAZYLOV, Kh. F., akad., red.; KNOPOV, B.I., red. izd-va;  
SHEPEL'KOV, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekistan S.S.R.]  
Spravochnik Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Tashkent, 1958. 149 p.  
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. 2. AN UzSSR (for Fazylov).  
(Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek S.S.R.)

FAZYLOV, KH.F.

8(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1476

Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki

Voprosy peredachi elektroenergii na dal'niye rasstoyaniya (Problems in Long-distance Transmission of Electric Power) Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzbekskoy SSR, 1958. 176 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 11) 650 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Kh.F. Fazylov, Academician, UzSSR Academy of Sciences;  
Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Romanika; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Gor'kovaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for personnel of scientific research institutes and for engineers and technicians of industrial design organizations.

COVERAGE: This collection contains five articles concerning capacitive self-excitation of synchronous and induction ~~machines and methods~~ of calculating the limits of self-excitation. An analysis is presented of some problems of normal and emergency operating conditions of long electric transmission lines. References appear after each article.

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Problems in Long-distance (Cont.)

SOV/1476

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Shchedrin, N.N., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR. On the Problem of Capacitive Self-excitation of Synchronous and Induction Machines

5

The author selected for discussion only the simplest cases of capacitive self-excitation (as an undesirable phenomenon), namely, when the stator circuit of a three-phase machine is entirely symmetrical, has constant parameters, and has in each phase an identical capacitance connected in series. Other cases are mentioned only superficially. The author discusses critically the various points of view concerning the mechanism and conditions under which self-excitation occurs as presented in the references to his article. He concludes that the great number varieties of capacitive self-excitation and their classification can be related to the physical nature of electromagnetic torque associated with the idea of rotating magnetic fields. The author discusses the two best known types of electromagnetic moments: the reactive and the asynchronous moments. The first of these

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Problems in Long-distance (Cont.)

SOV/1476

is the basis for self-excitation which the author calls "re-active-synchronous." The second is the basis for asynchronous self-excitation. The author proceeds to a study of two cases of capacitive self-excitation: 1) in the simplest case of an induction machine and 2) in a generator with salient poles, with a longitudinal excitation winding and no damping coils on the rotor. The author concludes with a short review of methods of combating underirable self-excitation and finds that there is no universal method which is at the same time effective and economical. There are 19 references, of which 18 are Soviet (including 2 translations), and 1 English. The article contains 9 diagrams.

Shchedrin, N.N., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR.  
Some Methods of Calculating the Limits of Self-excitation of Induc-  
tion and Synchronous Machines 47

The author is of the opinion that experimental methods of determining the limits of self-excitation are difficult and there is no possibility of obtaining operational data from existing power systems. The development of sufficiently simple and exact methods of calculating these limits is therefore important for the design of certain electric power systems. In practice, the problem is reduced to finding

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Problems in Long-distance (Cont.)

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the initial and terminal values of capacitance between which lies the self-excitation zone. The terminal value, which corresponds to reactive-synchronous self-excitation, is easily determined from the characteristic equation of the machine. The article is devoted to finding the initial value, which corresponds to asynchronous self-excitation. The author determines the number of initial parameters, investigates the characteristic equations and finds the root values of these. For unsymmetrical types of machines, the author introduces approximate methods based on simplified equivalent circuits. There is one appendix, 12 diagrams and 7 Soviet references (including 1 translation).

Pospelov, G.Ye. Efficiency of Electric Transmission and its Dependency on the Distribution of Compensators

79

The author investigates the effect of the distribution of line-drop compensators along a transmission line on the losses of active power and on the efficiency of electric transmission. Energy losses over a period of a year are of decisive importance; however, the author considers it indispensable to study the effect of these losses with load changes throughout a

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wide range, corresponding to maximum and minimum values. Commenting on the works presented in the references, the author claims that they discuss only the maximum conditions or use formulas inconvenient for calculation. Besides, the conditions under which maximum efficiency is obtained are not clearly presented. The author attempts to clarify all these problems and submits formulas for determining losses of active power and efficiency of transmission. He finds that associated with maximum efficiency are comparatively small active powers, low power factors at the end of the line, and voltage differentials not exceeding 10 per cent. The location of compensators may affect the efficiency of transmission by 2 to 3 per cent for lines 900 km long. There are 23 diagrams and 8 Soviet references (including 1 translation).

Grekhov, A.V. Increasing the Dynamic Stability of Electric Systems by the Inclusion of Load Resistances

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The article is a condensation of the author's Candidate thesis, which he prepared under the supervision of Academecian Kh.F. Fazylov, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR. The author enumerates  
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several accepted methods of increasing the dynamic stability of long electric power transmission lines. Most of these methods require the introduction of complex and costly systems of automatic control. The author discusses a method of electric braking of generators, which he considers to be most efficient. Braking is achieved by momentary automatic switching-in of load resistances. The author compares the various types of load resistances and the methods of switching them into the generator circuit. He selects the method of parallel switching of active load resistances according to the diagram in Fig. 1. Switching takes place almost simultaneously with the occurrence of a short in the system and, according to the author, it provides electric braking of the generator during the period of maximum excess of power. The method is said to be simple and economical as well as efficient. The article analyzes several variant methods of parallel load switching as employed in the Kuybyshev - Moscow electric power transmission line. The author makes analytical calculations for various operating conditions. There are 15 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

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Pospelov, G.Ye. Certain Assumptions of an Economic Analysis of  
Electric Power Transmission

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The author attempts to determine appropriate technical solutions which would ensure the desired economy of operation of long-distance electric power transmission. He bases his economic analysis on Marxist-Leninist teachings and discusses a series of articles which appeared in the Soviet periodicals during the period 1934 to 1956. There are 30 Soviet references.

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